11.

A PATTERN OR PRESIDENT FOR PRINCES TO Rule By, AND FOR SUBJECTS TO OBEY BY.

TOGETHER

With the rare Example of Subjects tender and singular Care for the Life and Safety of their Soveraign;

AS

Also for the continuance of sound and Orthodox Religion in the Church, and the well-grounded and tempered Government of the Common-wealth.

LONDON, Printed for *William Miller* at the guilded Acorn in St. *Pauls* Church-Yard. Where you may be furnished with most sorts of Bound or Stitched Books, as Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Speeches, Declarations, Letters, Orders, Commissions, Articles of War or Peace, As also Books of Divinity, Church-Government, Sermons on most occasions, and most sorts of Histories, Poetry, Playes, and such like. *&c.* 1680.

A LIVELY CHARACTER OF THE most Renovvned Queen ELIZABETH,

AS

It was drawn by a Noble, and Learned Pen of one that was bred under her from his Youth, to her Death.

Will you please to read the Character of this our English Deborah. *as it was written, and left upon Record by a Learned Gentleman who was bred under her from his Youth, and continued in her Service to her Death.*

THis rare Princess (saith he) even while she was a Subject, left patterns that might instruct all Subjects, rather to undergo the indignation of their Soveraigns with the Birth-right of Duty, than with the mutiny of oversensible and Rebellious Affections (which ever, like diseased pulses, beat faster or slower than they should, to shew all to be affected about them;) whereas this Lady, in the like strains, by an humble and constant Temper, had already with true obedience triumphed over the curious Examinations of ascending Flattery, or descending Tyranny, even in the tender point of *Princes Successions.*

And to make this manifeſt to be of choice, not chance, even when her ſtep-mother, *Misfortune*, grew ripe for delivery, then was ſhe neither born crying, as Children be; nor yet by the ſudden change from a Priſon to a Palace, came ſhe upon that Stage confuſedly, barking againſt all that had offended her: But like one born to behold true Light, inſtantly fixed her thoughts upon larger Notions than Revenge, or Favour. And in the Infancy of her Reign, ſhe called for *Beneſield* her hard-hearted Gaoler, and bad him enjoy, *not a deſerved, but free-given Peace, under his narrow Vine; with this aſſurance, that whenſoever ſhe deſired to have Priſoners over-ſeverely treated, ſhe would not forget to commit the cuſtody of them to his charge.*

Again, for the next Object, looking backward upon her Siſters Reign, ſhe found Religion (changed: Perſecution (like an evil weed) ſuddenly grown up to the higheſt: The Mercies of God preſcribed by abridgment of time, and by adding Torments to the Death of his Creatures: Salvation publiſhed in many more Creeds than ſhe had been taught to believe: A double *Supremacy* in one Kingdom; *Rome* being the Emperor of the Clergy, and by bewitching the better half of Man, [the Soul] challenging both our *Clergy and Laity* the Stile belonging to the great God, *Rex Regum & Dominus Dominantium*, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

This conſideration brought forth in her a *Vow*, like to that of the Godly Kings in the *Old Teſtament*, namely, That ſhe would neither hope, nor ſeek for Reſt in the Mortal Traffique of this world, till ſhe had repaired the precipitate ruines of her Saviours *Militant Church* through all her Dominions, and (as ſhe hoped) in the reſt of the World by, her example: upon which Princelike Reſolution, this our She-*David* ventured to undertake the *great Goliah* among the *Philiſtins* abroad; to wit, *Spain*, and the *Pope*: Whoſe multitude, not of men only, but of Hoſts, ſhe deſpiſed, and ſcornfully rejected that Holy Fathers wind-blown Superſtition, taking the (almoſt ſolitary) *Truth* for her *Leading-Star*.

Yet did ſhe not tear the Lyons Jaws in ſunder at once, but began moderately with her own Changelings: She gave the Biſhops a proper motion, but bounded and limited, and to the Nobility time to reform themſelves with inward and outward Counſel. She revived her Brothers Laws for eſtabliſhing of the Church Doctrine and Diſcipline, but moderates their ſeverity of proceeding; giving to Frailty and Sects time to reform: And in the mean ſeaſon ſhe ſupplied the Prince of *Conde* with Men and Money, as being chief among the *Proteſtants* of *France*. She gathered and called home from Exile the ſcattered Hoſts of our *Iſrael*. She took *New-Haven* in *France*, perhaps with hopes of redeeming *Calice*, to the end that her Axel trees might once again lye upon both Shores as her right did. She refuſed Marriages, reformed, and redeemed

redeemed Queen *Maries* Vanities, who, first glorying in the *Spanish* Seed, published that she was with Child, and instantly offered up the Royal supposed Issue of hers, together with the absolute Government of all her Natives, to the mixt Tyranny of *Rome*, and *Castile*. And hereupon King *Philip* took the liberty to exhaust her Treasure to his own ends; Breaks our League with *France*; and in the breach, shakes the Sacred foundation of the rest: Wins St. *Quintins*, while we lost *Calice*.

Contrary to all which thought-bound Councels of her Sister *Maries*, Queen *Elizabeth*, though as yet not out of danger of her *Romish* Subjects at home; threatned with their mighty Faction, and Party abroad; Pestred besides with wanting of Money, and with many binding Laws of her Sisters making; yet like a Palm-tree, under all these burdens, she, like an Heroical Princess, raised her self. And upon notice of her Agents disgrace in *Spain*, his Servants being cast into the Inquisition; her Merchants surprised in *America*, contrary to the League made by *Charles* the fifth, and our King *Henry* the eighth, which gave free Traffick, *In omnibus & singulis Regnis, Dominiis, insulis, &c.* notwithstanding that *Astronomical*, or rather, biassed, Division of the World, by the Popes Lines, which (contrary to the nature of other Lines) only kept Latitude for the Advantage of *Spain*; She (I say) upon these Insolencies, receives the *Hollanders*, and protects them from the Persecutiou of the Duke d'*Alva*, and settled these poor *Refugees* in *Norwich*, *Colchester*, *Sandwich*, *Maidston*, and *South-hampton*.

Yea again; when this Faith-distinguishing Duke appealed to her self; she binding her self strictly to the words of her Contract, required these afflicted Strangers to depart. Their number was great, and the time allotted but short, and yet their weather-beaten Souls were so sensible of the long continued oppressions in their Civil Liberties, and Consciences, as that in their passage they surprised *Brill*, *Flushing*, and divers other Towns, and expulsed the *Spaniards* out of them; and by this brave example taught and proclaimed a way of freedom to all well-affected Princes, and Provinces that were oppressed.

Here also the Reader may observe, that when King *Henry* the third of *France* (who was one in the same League) demanded whether mutual defence against all extended to the cause of Religion? She presently answered, that *She both treated and concluded in the same sence*; And if it were required at her hands, She would perform every branch of it to her uttermost. The *French* hereupon made war against the *Protestants*: and *Monsieur*, his Brother, secretly protected them by Duke *Casimire*.

Again, about that time, at the request of the *Spanish* King, She guarded his Navy into *Flanders*, where it being lost, and she again

being requeſted by the ſame King, to lend him her own Ships, for the recovery of the *Maritim* Towns which were fallen from him; this Bleſſed Lady, both denyed this crafty requeſt of a Conqueror, and withall providently refuſed to harbour any of his Ships in her Ports. Yet in honour of her ancient League with the Houſe of *Burgundy*, ſhe publiſhed the like inhibition, to her beloved and ſafe Neighbours, the *Neatherland*. And inſtantly, with a ſtrong judgment in ballancing of Forraign Princes, ſhe perſwaded the King of *Spain* to make Peace with the *Hollanders*; And on the other ſide ſhe diſſwaded thoſe diſtreſſed *Hollanders* from joyning with the *French*.

Beſides, it is worthy of reverence in this Queen, that ſhe never was afraid, nor aſhamed to aver the quarrel of Religion for a ground of her Friends or Enemies. She made a publick League for defence of Religion, with the King of *Scots*, *Denmark*, and the Princes of *Germany* She baniſhed all *Jeſuits* and *Seminary Prieſts* by an Act of Parliament: Made it Felony to harbour any of them in *England*, or for the *Engliſh* to ſend any of their Children beyond the Seas, to be trained up in *Popery*.

Upon the loſs of *Antwerp*, ſhe reſolutely undertook the Protection of the *Neatherlands*; and to diſtract the *Spaniards*, ſhe ſent *Drake* to the *Weſt Indies* with twenty one Ships, who ſurprized *Domingo*, and *Cartagena*. And preſently after his return with much ſpoyl, and in triumph (to prevent all poſſibility of Invaſion from *Spain*) ſhe ſent him again to Sea with commiſſion to burn all Ships, Gallies and Boats along the *Spaniſh* Coaſts: In which Voyage he brake through divers *Spaniſh* Gallies in the Bay of *Cales*, which were appointed to withſtand him. He took, burnt, and ſunk a hundred Sail, which were richly laden with Ammunition, and Proviſions. From thence in his Paſſage to *Cape St. Vincent* he ſurpriſed three Forts: Burnt diverſe Ships, Fiſher-Boates and their Nets. And then ſailing to the *Azores Iſlands*, he there took a great *Carrick*, coming from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

The next year, (as treading in Sr. *Francis Drake's* ſteps) Captain *Cavendiſh* returned from his Journey about the World with the ſpoyl of nineteen *Spaniſh* Ships, and of many ſmall Towns in *America*.

This and ſuch like Providence did this Miracle of Princes uſe in all her Wars, by which wayes her wars maintained her wealth, and that wealth ſupplied her Wars: So that ſhe came ever in State when ſhe demanded aid from the *Houſe of Commons*. Neither did ſhe fetch or force Preſidents from her Predeceſſors in thoſe demands; but made her ſelf a Preſident to all Poſterities, that *the love of People to a loving Princeſs is ever even Ballanced.*

Neither did ſhe ever by any curious ſearch, ſeek to enlarge her *Prerogatives Royal*, leſt thereby ſhe ſhould touch her Subjects in Parliament (by the like ſelf affections) to make as curious an inquiſition among their Records

cords, to colour any incroaching upon the *Circles of Monarchy*. She would not call out of the *House of Commons* by Writ, to the *House of Lords* during the Session; wherein one Mans sudden advancement commonly proves an object of envy to four hundred his equals: Neither would she imprison or release any unjudicially; sometimes striving to master the multitude by the Nobility, and to ballance the Nobility by the multitude, all marks of a diseased, not of a healthful estate in a *Monarchy*. All which she providently avoided.

Thus this Blessed and Blessing Lady with a calm mind, as well in quiet as in stirring times, studied how to keep her Ancient underground buildings upon their first well-laid Foundations: And if she found that any strayed, she sought rather to reduce them back to their Original Circuits than to suffer a step to be made over or besides those well-constituted and time-authorised Assemblies. And by this Policy she ever came upon the Stage, not as a Petitioner, but as a Commander: Hereby she preserved her State above the affronts of the Nobility or People; and became a Soveraign Judge over any undutiful or encroaching Petitions either of Nobles, or Commons. She prudently judged that a steddy hand in the Government of Soveraignty, would ever prove more prosperous than any nimble or witty practice, crafty shuffling or imperious forcing humours could possibly do.

Again, in the latitude which some Modern Princes allow to their Favorites, as supporters of Government, and middle walls between Power and the Peoples envy, it seems this wise Queen ever kept entrenched within her Native Strengths and Scepter. And this experienced Governess of ours made known to the World, by a constant *Series* in her actions, that she never was, nor ever would be over-loaden with any such excess in her Person, or defects in her Government, as might constrain her to support by a *Monopolous* use of Favourites, as if she would make any greater than her self to Govern by them. And she was so far off from any luke-warmness in Religion that the unexpected Apostacy of King *Henry* the fourth of *France*, fell fatally upon him (as she judged) by the weakness of his Predecessor, King *Henry* the third, and the dissolute miscarriages of his Favorites; who, like *Lapwings*, with the Shells of Authority about their necks, were let loose to run over all the branches of his Kingdom, misleading Governors, Nobility and People from the steady and mutual rest of Laws, Customs, and other ancient wisdoms of Government, into the Wilderness of Ignorance and *violence of Will*. Among which defects, all fundamental changes (especially of Religion) in Princes, would be found (as she conceived) the true Discipline of *Atheism* among their Subjects; all Sacrifices (Obedience excepted) being but dear-bought knowledges of the Serpent, to drive Kings and People once again out of Mediocrity, the reciprocal Paradise,

diſe of mutual humane Duties: Prophetically concluding, that whoſoever will ſell God to purchaſe Earth by making the Eternal Unity of many ſhapes, muſt in the end make him of none; and be forced with loſs, contempt and danger to traffique, not for an Heirs place, but a younger Brother's in that Church at whoſe wide Gates he had (with ſhame enough) already entred in; and under conditions of a Servant rather than a Son, be conſtrained for his firſt ſtep to ſet up the *Jeſuits* Faction, providently ſuppreſt by himſelf before, and therein to ſhake the *Sorbonniſts*, who, in all times were faithful ſupporters of Crown-Soveraignty againſt thoſe Slave-making Commiſſioners between the *Spaniard* and his Chaplain, the *Pope*.

Nay, yet with a greater ſhew of ingratitude, his next ſtep muſt be to ſuppreſs thoſe humble Souls, who had long ſupported him whilſt he was King of *Navar*, againſt *Rome*. Laſtly, to ſhew that no Power can reſt upon a ſteep place, he muſt precipitately be forced to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome*, (with his Sword in his Scabbard) ſerveily begging Mercy and grace of ſuch irreconciled Enemies, whoſe endleſs ends of Spiritual and Temporal Supremacy (this Queen knew) would never forgive any Heavenly Truth, or Earthly Power that ſhould oppoſe their Combinations.

In her Houſhold Affairs ſhe kept the like equal hand, ballancing the Sloath of her great Stewards, and white ſtaves, with the providence, and reſervedneſs of a Lord Treaſurer. She kept up Tables for Servants, Sutors, and for Honour-ſake in her own Houſe. Not ſuffering publick Places to be made particular Farms of private Men, or the Honour of her Houſhold to be carried into theirs. And withall, by the ſame Reverend Auditors ſhe watched over the nimble Spirits, ſelf-ſeeking, or large-handedneſs of her active Secretaries: Examining their intelligence, Money, Packets, Bills of Tranſportation, Propoſitions of State, which they offered up by their places, together with Sutes of other Nature, in her Wiſdom ſtill ſevering the deep buſineſs from the ſpecious, but narrow ſelfiſhneſs of inferiour Officers.

Beſides, All theſe were examined by grave Magiſtrates, who having been formerly of her Majeſties Treaſure in the Secretaries Places, did now worthily become Governors of her *Finances*, as beſt able to judge between the ſelfiſhneſs of place, or Perſon, and the real neceſſity of her State and Kingdom. This was a fine art of Government, by well choſen Miniſters ſucceſſively, to wall in her *Exchequer* from vaſt expence of many things, eſpecially upon Foraign Ambaſſadors, which (ſhe knew) could neither bring reverence nor thankfulneſs to their Soveraign.

The anſwer which this Majeſtical Lady gave to the *Poliſh* Ambaſſador is never to be forgotten, namely, *That ſhe expected a Treating Ambaſſador*, But he proved (as ſhe told him) *a defying Herald*. This ſhe ſaid at an inſtance

to

to shew how sensible Princes should be of Indignities; and how ready to put off such sudden affronts without the prompting of Councellors.

But to go on with her Domestick Affairs, How provident was she, out of the like caution, and to the same ends, that even he that oversaw the rest might have his own greatness overseen, and limited too. Whereupon she forgot not to allay that vast Power and Jurisdiction of her Treasurers Office, with inferiour Officers of her *Finances*; and perchance under an active Favourites eye, kept her own. Besides, she watched and checked him in his Marriage made with *Paulet* his Predecessor, and reserved that Mans accounts, and arrears, as a Rod over his Grandchilds Alliance: Yea, she qualified and brought the *Fines* of his many and great Coppy-holds to easie rates, and would never suffer any proposition to take hold of uniting the *Dutchy of Lancaster* to her Exchequer, what narrow reasons soever were alledged of sparing, and cutting off the multiplicity of Officers with their wayes and ignorances or corruptions, all chargeable and clowdy paths, which the dealings with Princes Money doth as naturally bring forth, as *Africa* doth monsters. But like a provident Soveraign, knowing that place in *Monarchy* must help as well to train up Servants, as to reward and encourage merit, she constantly (to that end) kept that Chancellor-ship-gain of the Dutchy entire, and would not make the rewarding part of her Kingdom less, to over-lade her Exchequer with any addition of instrumental gain amongst under-Officers, into whose Barns, for the most part, those Harvests are brought.

Again, by the same caution in all her doings, she made merit pretious, Honour dainty, and her graces passing rare, keeping them to set an edge upon the Industry of Men, and yet sparingly reserved within the Circuit of her Throne, as inherent and tender Prerogatives, not fit to be left at random in the power of ambitious Favourites, or Low-looking Counsellors, whose ends are seldom so large, or safe for the Publick, as the native Princes Counsels are, or ought to be.

For her *Clergy*, with their *Ecclesiastical* or *Civil* Jurisdiction, She fashioned the *Arches*, and *Westminster* Hall to take such care one to bound another that therein limiting themselves, enlarged their Royalties, as the chief, and equal foundations of both their greatnesses. She gave the Superiour places freely, lest by her Example she should teach them to commit Symony with their inferiours, and so to add Scandal instead of reputation to the word of God, whose allowed Messengers they affect to seem.

Her Parliaments she used, both to supply her necessarily expended Treasure, and withall, as Maps of Orders or Disorders through her whole Kingdom. In which reverend body, she studied not to make Parties, or Factions by advancing any present Royalist in the House of Commons, to stir up envy against her self among all the rest, and so publish the Crown to use personal practice of hope or fear, in these General Councils of her

Kingdom; but by forbearing art, was never troubled with any artificial Brick walls from them; so as their need and fears concurring with her occasions, made their desires and counsels concur too, and out of those equal and common grounds forced every man to believe that his private Fish-ponds could not be safe whilst the publick State of the Kingdom stood in danger of present or approaching extremities.

Her *Council Table* (as an abridgment of all other Jurisdictions) she held up in due honour: She Propounded not her great businesses of State to them with any prejudicate resolutions, which if once discovered, suppresseth both the freedom of Spirit and of Judgment: But used to open her self clearly, to hear them with respect, to observe Number and Reason in their voices; and then to extract a *quintessence* out of all their concords or discords within her self, from whence the resolutions and directions came suddenly, and secretly forth for execution.

To be short, She kept awe stirring over all her Courts, and other imployments, as her *Antidote* against any further necessity of punishments. In which Arts of Men and Government, her Nature, Education, and long Experience had made her to become excellent above both Sexes.

Again, for the Regiment of her Grandees at home, She did not suffer her Nobility to be Servants one to another, nor did her Gentry wear their Liveries as in former Ages they had done. Their number, and wealth was moderate, and their Spirits and Power counterpoised with her Majesty, from being Authors of any new *Barons Wars*, and yet reserved, as brave half-paces between the Throne and the People.

Her *Yeomandry*, a state under her Nobles, and above her Peasants (proper to *England*) she maintained in their abilities, and never gave them cause to suspect that she had any intent with any extraordinary Taxes out of the course of Parliaments, insensibly to impoverish, and make *Boors* of them, or *Slaves* of them; knowing that such a kind of Champian Countrey would quickly stir up the Nobility it self to become doubtful of their own Fences, and by consequence in danger, not only of holding their Lives, Lands, Goods, and Liberties at their Soveraigns indefinite pleasure, but by suspence of those Nursing and Protecting Parliaments, to have all other Native Birth rights, namely, Pulpits, Laws, Customs, Voyces of Appeal, Audits of Trade, Humble and Reverend mention of Coronation-Oaths, legal publishers and maintainers, true maps of Diseases, and Cures through her Kingdom, with many other Cements of Honour and *use*, between Soveraigns and Subjects, like to be confounded, or at least *Metamorphosed* into *Prerogative Taxes*, wherein, neither have the People Voices, nor valuable returns made them for their Money.

But this home-born Princess of ours, making her Prospect over these Wildernesses of Will and Power, providently for her self, and happily for her People, refused the broad branch of *Pythagoras's Y*, and chose that narrower

narrower, but safer *medium* of State-Assemblies, concluding that those two Honourable Houses were the only judicious, faithful, and industrious Favourites of un-incroaching *Monarchy*.

Hence it appears that she did not affect, nor yet would be drawn (like many of her ancient Neighbours the *French* Kings) to have her Subjects to give away their wealth after a new Fashion: to wit, without return of Pardons, ease of Grievances, or comfort of Laws, lest her loving People might thereby think that insensibly they should be brought into Bondage as *Slaves*, or Conquered *Out-Lawes*, to the great dishonour to the Legal and Royal State of *Monarchical Government*. From which Example, we which live after this excellent Lady, may, with great Honour to her Ashes, resolve, that she would have been as averse from bearing the envy of Printing any new Lines of Taxes, Impositions, Proclamations, or Mandates (without Parliaments) upon her Ancient, Coelestial, or Terrestrial Globes, as her humble Subjects possibly be, or wish her to be.

And surely the reason of cutting between Laws, Kings Powers, and Peoples Liberties by so even a Thread, could be no other but a long and happy descent within the Pedigree of active Princes, together with the moderate education of Kings Children in those times: Or lastly, in a *Quintessence* of abilities gathered out of those Blessed, and Blessing mixtures of Nature, Education, and Practice, which never fail to lift up Man above Man, and keep him there, more than Place or Power, shall by any other incroaching advantages be ever able to do.

In which Map, as in a true *Perspective-glass*, this provident Princess, seeing both her own part and her Peoples so equally, nay, so advantagiously already divided and disposed, she thought it both wisdom and justice to leave them ballanced, and distinguished as she found them. Knowing, that if she should do otherwise, she should bring trouble upon her State, for want of Reverence at home, and should provoke this heavy censure through all the World (*Spain* only excepted) that she endeavoured the raising of an invisible *Tyrant* above the *Monarch*; and to that end had made this step over the Laws, and Customs, into such a dangerous kind of ignorant and wandring confusion, as would quickly enforce Mankind, either to live like exhausted Creatures, deprived of *Sabbaths*, or like the barren Earth without the privilege of a *Jubilee*, which would have transformed her People into divers shapes of Beasts, wherein they must lose Freedom, Goods, Fortune, Language, and Kind, and all at once.

And if Princes will be induced to use these racks of wit and Power indefinitly, and thereby force a Free People into a despairing estate, they must either in the pride of their Government, look in some sort to be forced again, either to Sacrifice these *Empsons* and *Dudleys* (as the most popular Act which Princes can do) or else with the two-edged Sword of *Tyranny*, irregularly to climb a degree yet higher than the Truth, to main-

tain these Catterpillers, in eating, or offering up Religion, Laws, &c. to the Covetous, Cruel, or wanton excesses of encroaching *Tyranny*, as though God had made all the World for one Man.

Yea more, it pleased this Provident Queen even curiously to foresee what face her Estate was like to carry, if these biassed humours should continue any long Reign over us, to wit, Contempt to be cast upon the Crown, Fear among the People, Hate and envy against the Reverend Magistrates, enticement of Domestick Spirits unto mutiny, or Foreign to invade upon any occasion; the Court it self becoming a Farm, manured by drawing up, not the sweat, but even the brows of the humble Subject: And lastly, the *Council-Table* (that glorious Type of Civil Government) compelled to descend, and become Broker for Money, the Executioner of Extremity, better acquainted with the Merchant, or *Mechanical* scraping Revenues of sick and exhausted Kingdoms, than with Foraign Treaties, equal Ballances of Trade, true grounds of Manufactures, mysteries of Importation and Exportation, differing Strengths and Weaknesses of Crowns, alteration of Factions, or Parties with advantage, danger of Alliances made to the benefit of the stronger; the (steady though sometimes intermittent) undertakings of the Conqueror, with all things else that concern *Magnalia Regni*, and so apt instruments, not reverently to shew Princes the Truth, but rather self-loving Creatures full of servile flattery, even to the main of that Estate wherein they have, and enjoy their honours.

Which confusion of place and things being clearly foreseen by her, made this prudent Lady to restrain the slavish liberties of Transcendency, within Laws and Parliaments, as two unbattered *Rampires* against all over-wrestings of Powers, or Mutinies of People, and out of these grounds to conclude [Prince-like] with her Fore-Fathers, that *Superstructiones Antiquæ nec facile evertuntur, nec sole ruunt.* In this *Axiome* making manifest to the World, that young and unexperienced Capacities are much too narrow Moulds for any large Branches of well founded *Monarchies* to be altered, or new fashioned in; the New and old seldom matching well together, let the Cement of seeming Wisdom of either side appear never so equall.

Now if we descend to inferiour Functions, we there find her (like a working Soul in a healthful body) still, *all in all, and all in every part.* For with the same restraining Providence, she kept the Crown from necessity to use Imperial and chargeable Mandates upon her People, when she had most need of their Service, contrary to the wisdom of all Government. Neither did she, by mistaking, or misapplying Instances (gathered out of the fatal Conquests of her Ancestors) Parallel her present need, and Levies with theirs; But wisely considered that the King and the People were then equally Possessors of both Realms, and so in all Impositions contributers to themselves at first hand. And

And when by her *Itinerant* Judges and Juſtices of the *Peace* in every County, ſhe was well informed of the abilities of her Subjects, and her Enemies threatnings, ſhe then, by the advice of her Privy Council, ſummon'd her Parliament, demanded aid, and never was denied; in return of which loving and free gifts, ſhe laid out thoſe extraordinary helps in repairing and proviſional ſupplying of her Forts along the Coaſts, with offenſive and defenſive Ammunitions. Alſo ſhe ſtored her Office of the Ordnance, as a Royal Magazine to furniſh the whole Kingdom in times of extremity. Yea, when there were no Wars, yet ſhe kept them full, as an equal pledge of Strength and Reputation, both abroad and at home.

Laſtly, this Prudent and provident Princeſs, being confident (under God) in theſe Native Sea-walls of ours, fit to bear moving Bulwarks in martial-times: As alſo in Civil Traffiques to carry out and in, all Commodities with advantage; ſhe double-ſtored her *Navy Magazeens* with all materials provided before-hand with ſuch works and things as required time, and could not be bought ſuddenly with Money. Beſides, ſhe furniſhed her *Sea Arſinals* with all kind of Staple-Proviſions, as Ordnance, Pitch, Roſin, Tar, Maſts, Deal Boards, Cordage, &c. for the building and maintaining of her Navy, flouriſhing in multitudes of Ships, both for War, and Trade.

And (as the life of that vaſt body) ſhe, for the encreaſe of Marriners gave Princely countenance to all long Voyages, well knowing that they would neceſſarily require great Ordnance, new Ammunition, and Ships of Burden. Alſo, the farther to encourage this long-breathed work, ſhe added out of her Exchequer, an allowance of ſo much in the Tun to the builders of any Ships upward of ſo many hundred Tuns. She alſo cheriſhed Fiſher-Boats with Priviledges along her Coaſts, as Nurſeries of Sea-men. She brought *Green Land* and *New-found-Land* Fiſhing in reputation, to encreaſe her ſtock of Marriners, both by their taking and tranſporting of what they took afar off.

And for Governors of her Navy, under the Admiral, as well in times of Peace as War, She choſe her Principal Officers out of the Gallanteſt Sea-Commanders of that time, whoſe experience ſhe knew, taught them how to husband and guide her *Muſcovy* Company in General Proviſions, not as Partners with her Merchants in building, but reſtraining the Ship-keepers Riot, or Expence in Harbour and at Sea; How to furniſh, or marſhal Ships and Marriners, in all kind of Sea-fights for the beſt advantage.

Beſides, through the ſame mens Judgments, ſhe made all directions to paſs for the divers Moulds required in Shipping between our Seas and the Ocean, as the drawth of water, high or low diſpoſing of Ports, cleanly rooms for Victuals, convenient Decks for Fight or Trade, ſafe

conveyance for Powder, and all other Ammunitions, fit Stowage for Sea-Stores, according to the differences of heat or cold in the *Climates* they were to abide in, or to pass through.

Again, as well to instruct the Captains in their particular duties, as also to keep a hand of Government over the large trust and charge committed, in all expeditions, the Ship with her Furniture, Tacklings, and Men; the Gunners Room with all Ammunition of that kind; the Boatswains provision of Anchors, Cables, Canvas, and Sea-stores: The Pursers, Stewards, and Cooks-Rooms, touching victuals, were delivered to the Captains by Bill indented: The one part being kept with the Officers of the Navy at home, the other was given into the hands of every private Captain, to examine his accounts by at his return.

Lastly, this great Governess could tell how to work her highest Admirals, without noise, to resign their Patents, when the course of time made them in Power, and gain, seem, or grow too exorbitant: Yet she kept up their Command at Sea, and when they were there, made them a limited, or absolute Commission under the great Seal of *England*; sometimes associating, and qualifying their place with a council of War of her own choosing, and ever guiding the generalities of their Voyage with instructions proper to the business, and to be published at Sea in a time prefixed.

The Merchant part of her Kingdom was oppressed with few impositions: The Companies were free to choose their own Officers, to fashion their Trade, who were also assisted with the Name, and Countenance of her Ambassadors, The Customs and return of their Industry and Adventures, contenting them in a free Market, without any near cutting of her Peoples Industry to the quick.

The *Flushingers* and *Dunkirkers* for a time did much afflict her Peoples Traffiques, though with small strength; whereupon she first laboured to suppress them by force; but finding the charge to be vast, and the remedy casual, she joyned Treaty with the Sword, and by that means set her Seas once again at liberty from all molestation and danger of Pyrates.

Her Universities were troubled with few *Mandamuses*: The Colledges were free in all their Elections, and governed by their own Statutes: The gross neglect of using the *Latin Tongue*, she studied to reform, as well for the Honour of the Universities, as for her own Service, in all Treaties with Foraign Ambassadors and Poinces: she studied to multiply her Civilians with little charge, and yet better allowance to their Profession.

In a Word, She preserved her Religion without wavering: Kept both her Martial and Civil Government intire, above neglect, or Practice; by which (with a multitude of like instances) she manifested to the World, that the well governing of Princes own inheritances, is (in the clear

clear house of Fame) superior unto all the far-noised Conquests of her over-griping Ancestors.

Yet as this wise and moderate Governess was far from encroaching upon any other Princes Dominions, so neither wanted she foresight, courage, nor Power, both to suppress all insolencies attempted against her self, and to support her Neighbours, who were unjustly oppressed. For she had no sooner perfected her Virgin-Triumph over the Pope-hallowed invincible Navy, and by that loss published the *Spanish* Ambition to be but weakness and malice, to all *Christendom*; Secured her own Estate, revived the *Neather-Lands*, confuted the *Pope*, turned the Cautiousness of the *Italian* Princes the right way, and amazed the World, but even then, to pursue the Victory, and to prevent her Enemies Ambition, which still threatned the World with new Fleets; even then did this Active Lady, conclude (with the advice of her Council) and applause of her Kingdom to defend her self, thenceforth by invading her Enemy in his own Ports, and no more to attend the Conquerors pleasure at her own Doors.

Out of which resolution she first sent out the Earl of *Cumberland*, who attempted the surprize of *Ponto Rico*, and accomplished it with Honour, and so might have kept it, had not Diseases, and disorders proved more dangerous enemies to him than the great Name, and small Forces of the *Spaniards* did.

Again, to prevent danger, not in the Bud, but Root, she took upon her the protection of *Don Antonio* King of *Portugal*, and sent Sir *John Norris*, and Sir *Francis Drake* with a Royal Fleet, and eleven thousand men to Land, who were seconded with the conduct, and countenance of the Earl of *Essex*. These took the *Buse* Town of the *Groine*, and when they had overthrown all that came to recover it, and burnt the Country, then marched on to *Lisbon*, and in their passage, sacked *Peniche*, wasted divers Villages and Provinces, advanced to the very Gates of *Lisbon*, entred the Suburbs, and plundred them, and burnt threescore *Spanish* Hulks laden with Provisions.

And to the same end she did, and still meant successively to maintain a Fleet of her own Ships, and of her fast friends the *Neatherlanders* upon the *Spanish* Coasts, not only to impede the return of Victuals, Ammunition and other materials for War, with which the Empire of *Germany*, *Poland*, and the *Hanse towns*, did usually (and fatally to themselves as it afterwards proved) furnish this growing *Monarch*; but also to keep his Navy, which was building and riding in many Havens, from a possibility of making Head in any one place whereby to annoy her: And lastly, to set such a charge upon the wafting home of his *Indian Fleets*, as might (in some measure) moderate and qualifie the fearful abundance, which else, was like enough to spread infection through the soundest Counsels, and Counsellors of all her Neighbouring Princes.

In

In the mean time the *French* King, *Henry* the third (encouraged by her Example and ſucceſs) did encounter the *Guiſards*, a ſtrong *Faction* in *France*, ſupported by *Spain*. And when that King was treacherouſly ſlain, and the *Leaguers* in Arms under the *Spaniards* protection, then did our Queen providently take opportunity to change the ſeat of her Wars, and aſſiſted *Henry* the fourth, the ſucceeding King by the Earl of *Eſſex*, untill he was able to ſubſiſt by himſelf, and till, by her ſupport, he was ſtrengthned both to overthrow the *League*, and to become a ſecond Ballance againſt the great and vaſt deſires of *Spain*.

Neither did ſhe reſt here, nor give him a breathing time, but with a Fleet of one Hundred and fifty Sail, and a ſtrong Land Army, ſhe ſent the Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Admiral of *England* to invade *Spain* it ſelf: Theſe took *Cales*, ſpoiled the *Spaniards* Fleet, conſiſting of twenty Gallies, and fifty nine Ships, the Riches whereof were valued at twelve Millions of Duckets. And immediately after, ſhe ſent the Earl of *Eſſex* with a Fleet to the *Azores Iſlands*, In which voyage he ſacked *Villa Franca*, and took Prizes to the value of four hundred thouſand Duckets at the leaſt.

Now when this *Spaniſh* Invader found himſelf thus well paid with his own Coin, he was forced to divert the provoked hand of that famous Queen which ſhe held over him, by ſtirring up the Earl of *Tyr-Owen*, and the *Iriſh* to rebel againſt her; for which end he ſent money, and ſome Forces under *Don John de Aquila*: But this Lady, firſt by *Eſſex*, and afterwards by *Mont-joy*, overthrew the *Iriſh*, and ſent home the *Spaniards* well recompenſed with loſs and diſhonour for aſſiſting her Rebels.

By theſe and the like active courſes of hers in ſucceſſive and ſucceisful undertakings, this provident Lady both bore out the charge of all thoſe expeditions; requited *Spains* Invaſion, clipped the dreadful wings of this growing *Monarch*, and made his Credit ſwell in all the Money-Banks in *Europe*, cauſing withal as low an ebb of his Treaſure.

Again, by her thus impriſoning the Lion in his own Den, She did not only leſſen his Reputation (a chief ſtrength of growing *Monarchs*) but diſcovered ſuch a light, as, perchance might have forced him in time to diſpute the Titles of his Uſurpations at home, and have given *Portugal*, *Aragon*, and *Granada* opportunity to plead their Rights with *Caſtile* in the Court of *Mars*, (as ſince we ſee *Portugal* hath done) and freed its neck from bearing the Yoak of *Spain*.

Thus you ſee how our famous *Judith* hath diſperſed and diſpelled the terror of this *Holophernes* like a Cloud full of wind, and by a Princely wakefulneſs preſerved all thoſe Soveraign States that were in League with her, from the dangerous temptations of Power, Wealth, and Practice by which the growing *Monarchs* do often entangle the inferiour, yet Soveraign Princes.

Beſides

Beſides, in honour of her be it ſpoken, did not this Mirror of *Juſtice*, by reſtraining that natural Ambition of getting other Princes Rights, within the Natural Bounds of well Governing her own, become a Beam of ſuch credit, as moſt of the Kings or States then Reigning, freely yielded, both to weigh their own intereſts within the Scales of her Judgment, and beſides, to aſſiſt her in bounding out the Imperial *Meers* of all Princes by the Antient Preceſſion of Right and Power.

Laſtly, did ſhe not purchaſe the like Reputation, even among the Infidels, and by it deſtroyed a Neſt which this aſpiring *Monarch* of *Spain* began to build in the *Seraglio* of *Conſtantinople*. For ſhe, thinking it no Wiſdom to look on, and ſee his *Spaniſh* Piſtols to pierce into ſo high a Mountain of Forces, and diſpoſe of them at his pleaſure, providently opened that ſtrong Monarchs eyes to diſcover how craftily the weaker wrought his ends, at the coſt of all defective and ſleepy Princes about her?

Yet did not this Soveraign Lady intercept his Deſigns from under any vain refuge; But diſappointed him by a gallant Factor of her Merchants, in a League of Traffique, and prevailed to make his Ambaſſador, landed at *Raguſa*, and houſed in *Conſtantinople*, and all under the Protection of *Ferrat Baſſa*, the chief *Viſier*, yet, and upon a contract of thirty thouſand *Zecchins* already paid him, glad to return, and Ship himſelf away with more haſte than he Landed.

Beſides, which Reputation given to her Name by the *Grand Seignior* in this particular, She generally got power to keep this fearful Standard of the half-Moon, waving in ſuch a manner over all the King of *Spains* deſigns, as that he durſt move no where againſt his Neighbouring Chriſtian Princes for fear of being encompaſſed within the Horns of the Heathen *Creſcent*.

Now therefore to conclude: Theſe *Heroical* Enterpriſes abroad, together with the Reformation of her States at home: The refining of the *Engliſh* Sandard, embaſed by her Siſter *Mary*: The preſervation of her Crown-Revenue entire. Her great Wiſdom in the change of Laws without change of dangers: The timely and Princely help ſhe gave to King *H.* the fourth of *France*, when he had nothing but the Town of *Dieppe* left him, his credit and Means being utterly exhauſted, and ſo that brave King ready either to take the Sea and eſcape, or to fly for Succour into *Engl.* Alſo her conſtant Eſtabliſhment of Religion in *Ireland*, Her driving the *Spaniſh* Forces thence, who were Maliciouſly ſent, as well to ſtir up her Subjects to rebell againſt her, as to maintain and ſupport them therein; together with the former recited particulars, howſoever improperly diſperſed, or bundled up together, yet are in their natures of ſo rare a

Wiſdom, that (probably) they will be more and more admired, and that juſtly, in this excellent Princeſs, even many Ages after her Death.

Upon occaſion ſhe profeſſed that ſhe preferred her Coffin before her Cradle; her Burial day before her Birth day. As *Eccleſ. 7. 1.*

The Love of this unparalell'd Queen to her people in general, and her tender care over the poor and oppreſſed in particular was admirable, and incomparable. Her ears were always open to their complaints, and her Hands ſtretched forth to receive their Petitions. Her manner was always to commend their cauſes to her Council, and Judges, to whom ſhe uſed to ſay: *Have a care of my People, You have my place. Do you to them that which I ought to do, They are my People, yet every one oppreſſeth them, and ſpoyls them without Mercy. They cannot help themſelves, nor revenge their own quarrel. See to them, I pray you, ſee to them, for they are my charge: Them do I Charge you with, even as God hath committed them to me: I care not for my ſelf, my Life is not dear unto me. My care is for my People. If you knew the care I have for them you might eaſily diſcern that I take no great joy in wearing the Crown.*

The

The greateſt difficulty that her Majeſty met with, during all the time of her happy Reign, was the buſineſs about the Scottiſh Queen, *concerning which the Lords and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, Preſented unto her Majeſty in her Preſence-Chamber at* Richmond, November *the* 12th. 1586. *In the* 25th. *Year of her Majeſties Reign, a Petition; Before the Delivery whereof, the Lord Chancellor ſpake to this Effect.*

"THat the Lords and Commons having of a long time, to their intollerable Grief, found in how many Practices the *Scottiſh Queen* had compaſſed the deſtruction of her Majeſties moſt Royal Perſon (in whoſe ſafety, next under God, they acknowledged their chiefeſt felicity to conſiſt) "thereby, not only to bereave them of the true and ſincere Religion in this Realm profeſſed, and eſtabliſhed; But to bring back again this Noble Realm into the Thraldom of *Romiſh Tyranny*, "and to overthrow the happy Eſtate thereof, wherein, although "her highneſs of her abundant gracious natural Clemency and Princely "Magnanimity, hath either lightly paſſed them over, or with no "ſmall Indulgence tollerated, notwithſtanding the frequent "and earneſt inſtance of her Nobility, and Commons, in ſundry Parliaments heretofore: And farther, hath protected her from the "Violent purſuit of her own People: Yet ſhe, as a Perſon obdurate in Malice (as it appears) continued her former practiſes,

" as hath been lately manifeſted by certain wicked conſpiracies
" Plotted by one *Anthony Babington*, and divers deſperate Perſons,
" that had combined and confederated themſelves by *Vow* and *Oath*,
" in a moſt horrible Enterprize, by Murther, to take away the Life
" of her Majeſty, wherein the *Scottiſh Queen* did not only adviſe, but al-
" ſo direct, comfort, and abett them, with Perſwaſions, Counſel, Pro-
" miſes of Reward, and earneſt Obteſtations.

Whereupon, her Majeſty at the earneſt requeſt of ſuch as tende-
red the ſafety of her Royal Perſon, and the quiet of the Realm, did
" direct a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to ſundry Lords, and
" others of her Majeſties Privy Council, and a great number of
" Lords of Parliament, of the greateſt and moſt Antient Degree,
" aſſiſted with ſome of the Principal Judges of the Realm, to Hear,
" Examine, and Determine the ſame, according to a Statute made
" in that behalf, in the twenty ſeventh year of her Reign. Who,
" to the number of thirty ſix, having attended the Execution of
" the ſaid Commiſſion, and divers dayes and times, heard the Alle-
" gations againſt the ſaid *Scottiſh Queen* in her own preſence and
" hearing) She being permitted to ſay what ſhe would in her own
" excuſe) did with one conſent find her guilty, both in privity and
" conſent to the ſaid Crimes objected, and alſo in compaſſing the
" Queens Majeſties Death, which Sentence by her own directi-
" ons upon her hearing the proofs and Proceſs in Parliament, was
" judged to be moſt honourable and juſt, and thereupon they all be-
" ſeech her Majeſty, that foraſmuch as the ſaid Queen of *Scots* was
" the very ground and only ſubject whereupon ſuch dangerous Practi-
" ſes and Complots had been founded againſt her Majeſties Royal
" Perſon, and the Eſtate of this Realm for theſe many Years, to the
" overthrow of ſundry of the Nobility of the Land, and danger
" of the Chriſtian Religion, and for that they could ſee no hope of her
" deſiſting, nor of her Adherents, but that ſtill her Majeſties ſafety
" muſt be hazarded, and ſtand to the event of the like miraculous
" diſcoveries.

" Therefore, as moſt humble and inſtant ſuppliants, they
" did upon their Knees at her moſt gracious feet, beſeech and re-
" queſt in moſt humble manner, that as well for continuance of Gods
" Religion, the quiet of this Kingdom, preſervation of her Per-
" ſon, and defence of them and of their Poſterities, it would pleaſe
" her Highneſs to take order that the ſaid Sentence might be pub-
" liſhed, and ſuch farther Direction given, as was requiſite in this
" ſo weighty a Cauſe, according to the purport and intent of the
" ſaid *Statute*; wherein, if ſhe (purſuing her wonted Clemency)
ſhould,

" ſhould now be remiſs, beſides the imminent danger to her Royal " Perſon, ſhe might by the neglect of Juſtice, incurr the heavy diſ- " pleaſure of Almighty God, as by ſundry examples of his ſevere " Juſtice in the Sacred Scriptures doth evidently appear. Having ſpoken to this effect, he delivered into her Majeſties own hand the ſaid Petition in writing, which he ſaid, had been with great deliberation aſſented to, by all the whole Parliament.

Alſo at the ſame time there were delivered to her excellent Majeſty by *Serjeant Puckering*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, ſuch reaſons as ſhewed what apparent and imminent dangers might accrue to her Majeſties moſt Royal Perſon, and to her Realm, by the *Scottiſh Queen* and her Adherents, if remedies were not ſpeedily provided, whereof this is a ſhort extract.

Firſt, touching the danger of her Majeſties Perſon.

1. BOth this *Scottiſh Queen* and her Favourers do think her to have Right, not only to ſucceed, but to enjoy your Majeſties Crown in preſent Poſſeſſion; and therefore as ſhe is a moſt impatient Competitor, ſo will ſhe not ſpare any means whatſoever, that may bereave us of your Majeſty, the only impediment that withholds her from the enjoyment of her ambitious deſires.

2. She is obdurate in her Malice againſt your Royal Perſon, notwithſtanding you have ſhewed her all Favour and Mercy, as well in preſerving her Kingdom as in ſaving her life, and ſalving her honour. And therefore there is no place for more Mercy, ſince there is no hope that ſhe will deliſt from her moſt wicked attempts. The rather for that her Malice appears to be ſuch, that ſhe makes (as it were) her *Teſtament* of the ſame, to be executed after her Death, and appointeth her Executors to perform it.

3. She boldly and openly profeſſed, that it was lawful for her to ſtir up an Invaſion againſt your Majeſty, and therefore as upon Invaſion Victory may enſue, and of Victory the Death of the Vanquiſhed: So did ſhe thereby, not obſcurely bewray, that ſhe thought it lawful to deſtroy your Sacred Perſon.

4. She thinks it not only Lawful, but Honourable and Meritorious to take your Life from you, as being already deprived of your

Crown by the Excommunication of her Holy Father the *Pope*; and therefore it is like ſhe will (as hitherto ſhe hath done) continually ſeek it by whatſoever means ſhe can.

5. That ſhe is greedy of your Majeſties Death, and preferreth it before her own Life and Safety. For in her Direction to one of her late Complices, ſhe adviſed (under covert terms) that whatſoever ſhould become of her, that *Tragical* Execution ſhould be performed upon you.

The danger of the overthrow of the true Religion.

1. IT is moſt perillous to ſpare her, that continually hath ſought the overthrow, and ſuppreſſion of all true Religion, having been infected with Popery from her very Youth, and being after that a confederate in the *Holy League* (as they called it) when ſhe came to age, and ever ſince hath been a profeſſed enemy to the Truth.

2. She reſteth wholly upon Popiſh hopes for her delivery, and advancements, and is thereby ſo devoted to thoſe of that Profeſſion, that as well for the ſatisfaction of others, as for feeding of her own humour, She will ſupplant the Goſpel, where, and whenſoever ſhe can, which evil is ſo much the greater, and the more to be avoided, as tending to the deſtruction of every Soul, and it will ſpread it ſelf not only over *England* and *Scotland*, but alſo into thoſe parts beyond the Seas, where the Goſpel of God is profeſſed and maintained, which Intereſt cannot but be exceedingly weakned by the defection of this *Noble Iſland*.

The

The Peril of the State of the Realm.

1. AS the *Lydians* ſaid; *Unum Regem agnoſcunt* Lydi, *Duos autem tollerare non poſſunt.* The *Lydians* own one King, but cannot bear two: So ſay we *Engliſhmen*, we own one Queen *Elizabeth* but cannot endure two.

2. As She hath already by her Allurements brought to deſtruction, more Noble-men and their Houſes, together with a greater multitude of the Commons of this Realm during her abode here, than ſhe could have been able to do, had ſhe been in poſſeſſion of her own Crown, and Armed in the Field againſt us, ſo will ſhe ſtill be a continual cauſe of the like Miſchiefs, to the great loſs and peril of this State. And therefore this Realm neither can nor may endure her.

3. She is the only hope and refuge of all diſcontented Perſons: She is the Foundation whereon all evil-diſpoſed Perſons do build their hopes: She is the Root from which all Rebellions and Treacheries do ſpring. And therefore whilſt this their hope laſteth; this Foundation ſtandeth; and this Root liveth, they will retain Heart, and ſet on foot whatſoever devices and Plots they have againſt this Realm, which otherwiſe would fall away, die, and come to nothing.

4. Mercy now in this caſe ſhewed to her would in the end prove Cruelty towards us all: *Eſt enim quædam crudelis Miſericordia*: There is a certain cruel Mercy: and therefore to ſpare her is to ſpill us.

5. Beſides this, it will exceedingly grieve, and in a manner deadly wound the hearts of all the good Subjects of your Land, if they ſhall ſee ſo horrible a Conſpiracy not condignly puniſhed.

6. Thouſands of your Majeſties moſt liege and loving Subjects of all ſorts and degrees, that have, in a tender zeal of your Majeſties ſafety, moſt willingly both by open ſubſcription and a ſolemn *Vow*, entred into a firm, and Loyal Aſſociation, and thereby have proteſted to purſue unto the Death, by all forcible and poſſible means, ſuch as this Queen is by juſt Sentence now found to be: Theſe can neither diſcharge their Love, nor well ſave

their Oath, if your Majeſty ſhall keep her alive. Of which burden your Majeſties Subjects are moſt deſirous to be relieved, as the ſame may be, if Juſtice be done upon her.

7. Laſtly, Your Majeſties moſt loving and dutiful Commons doubt not but that your Majeſty is daily, and duly exerciſed in reading the Book of God: So it will pleaſe you to call to your Princely Remembrance, how dreadful the examples of Gods vengeance have been that are therein to be found, againſt King *Saul* for ſparing of King *Agag*; and againſt *Ahab* for ſparing the life of *Benhadad*, both which were by Gods juſt Judgments deprived of their Kingdoms for ſparing thoſe wicked Princes, whom God had delivered into their hands, on purpoſe to be ſlain by them, and therein to be Miniſters of his Eternal and Divine Juſtice. Ye may read alſo therein, how prudently *Solomon*, the wiſeſt of all Kings proceeded to puniſh, by taking away the life of his elder Brother *Adonijah*, for the only intention of a Marriage, which gave ſuſpition of Treaſon againſt him.

Herein we your Majeſties moſt loving and obedient Subjects, earneſtly wait and depend upon your Princely Reſolution, which we aſſure our ſelves ſhall be to God moſt acceptable, and to us no other than the State of your Royal Authority may Afford us, and the approved Arguments of your tender care for our ſafety under your charge, doth promiſe to our expectation.

To

To these two Speeches, and Petitions of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, in the 28*th*. Year of her happy Reign, the Queen returned an extemporary Answer to this purpose.

THe bottomless Graces, and immensurable Benefits bestowed upon me by the Almighty, are and have been such, as I must not only acknowledge them but admire them, accounting them as well Miracles *as* Benefits, *not so much in respect of his Divine Majesty with whom nothing is more common than to do things rare and singular, as in regard of our weakness, who cannot sufficiently set forth his wonderful works and Graces, which to me have been so many, so diversly folded and embroidered one upon another, as in no sort I am able to express them.*

And although there liveth not any, that may more justly acknowledge themselves infinitely bound unto God than I, whose Life he hath miraculously preserved at sundry times (beyond my merit) from a multitude of Perils and Dangers; Yet is not that the cause, for I count my self the deepliest bound to give him my humblest thanks, or to yield him greatest recognition; but this which I shall tell you hereafter, which will deserve the name of a Wonder, if rare things, and seldom seen be worthy of account. Even this is it, That as I came to the Crown with the willing and joyfull hearts of my Subjects, so do I now, after twenty eight years Reign perceive in you no diminution of good

wills, which happily if I should, well might I breath, but could never think that I lived.

And now, albeit I find my Life hath been full dangerously sought after, and my Death contrived by such, as no desert of mine incited, yet am therein so clear from Malice (which hath the property of making men to rejoyce at the falls and faults of their Enemies, and makes them seem to do that for other causes, when malice and rancour is the true ground) as I protest it is, and hath been my sad, and serious thought, that one, not differing in Sex, of like Estate, and my near Kinswoman, should fall into so great a Crime. Yea, I had so little purpose to pursue her with any colour of Malice, that, as it is not unknown to some of my Lords here present (for now I will play the Blab) I secretly wrote unto her a Letter, upon the discovery of sundry Treasons, that if she would confess them, and privately acknowledge them by her letters, to my self, She should never need to be called to so publick a Confession, neither did I it with a mind to circumvent her: For then I knew as much as she could confess, and so much I wrote unto her. And even yet, now that the matter is too apparent, if I thought she would truly repent (as perhaps she would easily appear in outward shew to do) and that for her, no other would take the matter upon them, or that we were but as two Milk-maids, with Payls upon our Armes, or that there were no more dependancy upon us, but that my Life were only in danger, and not the whole estate of your Religion, and welfare, I protest (wherein you may believe me; for though I may have many other Vices, I hope I have not accustomed my Tongue to be an instrument of Untruth*) I would most willingly pardon and remit these Offences.*

Or if by my Death other Nations and Kingdoms might truly say, that this Realm had attained an ever prosperous and flourishing Estate, I would (I assure you) not desire to live; but gladly give my Life to the end that my Death might procure you a better Prince.

And

And for your ſake it is that I deſire to live to keep you from a worſe. For as for my ſelf, I aſſure you, I find no great reaſon why I ſhould be fond of Life. I take no ſuch pleaſure in it, that I ſhould much wiſh or deſire it; Neither do I apprehend ſuch terror in Death, that I ſhould greatly fear it. Yet do I not ſay, that if the ſtroke were coming, perchance Fleſh and Blood would be moved with it, and ſeek to ſhun and avoid it.

I have had good experience and trial of this World. I know what it is to be a Subject, and what to be a Soveraign: what to have good Neighbours, and ſometimes I meet with evil-willers. In Truſt I have found Treaſon: I have ſeen great Benefits little regarded, and inſtead of gratitude, I have met with courſes purpoſely to croſs.

Theſe former Remembrances, preſent feeling, and future expectation of evils, makes me to think, That an evil is much the better the leſs while it endureth, and conſequently, that they are happieſt that go ſooneſt hence; *and they have taught me to bear with a better mind theſe Treaſons, than is common to one of my Sex: Yea, and perhaps with a better heart than is in ſome men: And this I hope you will not wholly impute to my ſimplicity, or want of underſtanding, that I thus conceited, that had their deſigns taken effect, I ſhould not have found the blow till I had felt it; and though my Peril ſhould have been great, yet my Pain ſhould have been but ſmall and ſhort: Wherein, as I would be loath to die ſo bloudy a Death, ſo I doubt not but God would have given me Grace to be prepared for ſuch an event, whenſoever it hapneth, which I wholly refer to Gods good pleaſure.*

And now as touching their Treaſons, and Conſpiracies, together with the Contriver of them, I will not ſo prejudicate my ſelf, and this my Realm, as to ſay, or think, that I might not, without the laſt Statute, *by the ancient Laws of this Land, have proceeded againſt her, that not being made particularly to*

prejudice her, though perhaps it might then be ſo ſuſpected, in reſpect of the diſpoſition of ſuch as depend that way.

Yea, it was ſo far from being intended to entrap her, that it was rather an admonition to forewarn her of the danger thereof: But ſeeing it is made, and hath the force of a Law, I thought good, in that which might concern her, to proceed according thereunto, rather than by the courſe of the Common Law, wherein (if you the Judges have not deceived me, or that the Books which you brought me were not falſe (which God forbid) I might as juſtly have tryed her by the ancient Laws of the Land.

But you Lawyers are ſo nice in ſifting and ſcanning every word and letter, that many times you ſtand more upon Form than upon Matter, upon Syllables than upon Senſe of the Law. For in ſtrictneſs and exact following of common Form, ſhe muſt have been Indicted in Stafford-Shire, *have held up her hand at the Bar, and been tried by a Jury. Sure this would have been a proper courſe to have dealt with one of her quality? I thought it better therefore, for the avoyding of theſe and other abſurdities, to commit the Cauſe to the inquiſition of a good number of the greateſt and moſt Noble Perſonages of this Realm, and of the Judges, and others of good Account, of whoſe Sentence I muſt approve; and all little enough. For we Princes (I tell you) are ſet on a Stage in the ſight and view of all the World: The eyes of many behold our Actions. A ſpot is ſoon ſpied in our Garments. A Blemiſh is quickly noted in our doings. It behooveth us therefore to be careful, that all our proceedings be Juſt, and Honourable.*

But I muſt tell you one thing more, that in this laſt Act of Parliament, *you have brought me into a narrow ſtrait, in that I muſt give direction for her Death, which cannot but be a moſt grievous and irkſom burden to me. And leſt you might be miſtaken in the Cauſe of mine abſence from this Parliament (which I have almoſt forgotten) although there be no cauſe why I ſhould willingly come among multitudes (for that among many ſome may*

be

be evil) yet hath it not been the fear of any danger that hath kept me from thence, but only my great grief, to hear this Cause ſpoken of, eſpecially, that one of ſuch a State and Kindred, ſhould need ſo open a declaration, and that this Nation ſhould be ſo blotted with ſpots of Diſloyalty: Wherein yet the leſs is my grief, for that I hope the better part is mine, and thoſe of the worſe are not much to be accounted of: for that in ſeeking my deſtruction, they might have loſt their own Souls.

And even now I could tell you that which would make you ſorry. It is a Secret, and yet I will impart it unto you, although it is known, I have the property to keep Counſel, but often-times too well to mine own peril.

It is not long ſince that mine eyes did ſee it written, that an Oath was taken, within few dayes to kill me, or elſe to be hanged themſelves: And that it ſhould be performed ere one Month were ended. Hereby I ſee your danger in me, and I neither can or will be ſo unthankful, or careleſs of your Conſciences, as not to provide for your ſafety.

I am not unmindful of your Oath made in the late Aſſociation (manifeſting your good wills and affections to me) taken, and entred into upon good Conſcience, and a true knowledge of my danger, for the ſafety of my Perſon, and Preſervation of my Life, Done (I proteſt to God) before I ever heard or thought of ſuch a matter. Being wholly Ignorant of it, till a great number of Hands, with many Obligations were ſhewed me at Hampton Court, *Signed, and Subſcibed with the Hands and Seals of the greateſt in this Land, which I do acknowledge to be a perfect Argument of your true Hearts, and great zeal for my ſafety, which doth the more vigorouſly tye and engage me to be the more careful for the good of you all.*

But foraſmuch as this Caſe is rare, weighty, and of great conſequence, I ſuppoſe you do not expect any preſent reſolution, the rather for that it is not my manner in matters of far leſs moment,

to return an Anſwer without due conſideration, much more in this which is of ſuch importance, I judge it very requiſite with earneſt Prayer to beg of God's Majeſty, ſo to illuminate mine underſtanding, and to inſpire me with his Grace, as that I may determine and do that which will tend to the eſtabliſhment of his Church, the preſervation of your Eſtates, and the proſperity of this Common-Wealth committed to my charge, wherein yet (for that I know delays are dangerous) you ſhall have our Reſolution with all convenient ſpeed, delivered by our Meſſage. And whatſoever any Prince may merit of his Subjects, for the approved Teſtimony of their unfeigned Love and Sincerity, and that, either by Governing them juſtly, devoid of all partiality, or by ſufferance of any injuries to be done (even to the pooreſt,) that do I aſſuredly promiſe inviolably to perform, for the requital of your o many good deſerts.

This Gracious Anſwer being thus made by the Queens Majeſty the Lords and Commons were diſmiſſed: And her Highneſs, ſome few dayes after, having deliberated upon their Petition, and being of a merciful diſpoſition by Nature, and of a Princely Magnanimity, after ſome conflict within her ſelf about a buſineſs of ſuch weight and importance both to her ſelf and her Realm, She ſent to her Parliament by the Lord Chancellor, and by the mouth of an Honourable, and a right worthy Member of the Houſe of Commons, this enſuing Meſſage to both the Houſes, wherein ſhe moved, and earneſtly charged them to enter into a farther conſideration, whether there might not be ſome other way of Remedy, than that which they had already propounded, it being ſo far from her natural inclination.

Hereupon the Lords and Commons in their ſeveral Houſes had ſundry conſultations, both apart and by private Committees, choſen ſpecially upon this occaſion. And after Conference had betwixt the ſaid Committees, and it was unanimouſly reſolved among the Houſe of Commons, and by the Univerſal Concord in the Houſe of Lords (the queſtion being there propounded to every one in particular,) there could be found out no other ſound and ſure means (to the beſt of their underſtanding) for the continuance of the Chriſtian Religion, for the Peace and quiet of the Realm, for the ſafety of her Majeſties Royal Perſon, than that which was contained in their late Petition.

A brief Report of the Second Application, November 24. 1586. *and of the Anſwer made in the Name of the Lords of Parliament to the Meſſage ſent by her Majeſty by the Lord Chancellor after her firſt Anſwer.*

THe Lord Chancellor, being accompanied with above ſix and twenty Lords of this Parliament, came before her Highneſs in her Chamber of Preſence, to deliver the Reſolution of all the Lords of Parliament, concerning the Meſſage which he had not long before delivered from her Majeſty, for a farther conſultation, whether any other means could be thought of, how the *Scottiſh Queens* Life could be ſpared, and yet her Majeſties Perſon ſaved from danger, and the State of the Realm preſerved in quiet, declared, that according to the Command which he had received from her Majeſty, he had imparted the ſame unto the Lords Aſſembled in the Houſe of Lords, whom he found by their general ſilence, much amazed at the propounding thereof, conſidering that the ſame had been before in deliberation among them, and reſolved upon, and as it appeared by their former Petition preſented to her Highneſs, wherein they had expreſſed the ſame Reſolution.

Notwithſtanding which, for her Majeſties further ſatisfaction, they had entred into a new conſultation, and for that purpoſe had ſelected a great number of the choiceſt Perſons of their Houſe, to confer thereof, either privately among themſelves or together with ſome of the Commons, which alſo was done accordingly, and that ſeveral times. At all which conferences it was concluded by them all, and alſo afterwards, by both the Houſes (*Nemine Contradicente*) that there could be no other aſſured means for the preſervation and ſafety of her Majeſties Life, and the continuance of the true Proteſtant Religion, and the quiet of this State, then by the full execution of the Sentence according to their former Petition; inſtantly preſſing her Majeſty with many

Arguments

'Arguments and Reaſons tending thereunto, whereof (among others) 'this was one. That as it were Injuſtice to deny execution of the Law 'at the Suit of any one particular Perſon, though the meaneſt of her 'People: So much more, not to yield to the earneſt importunitie, and 'humble Prayers of all her faithful and loving Subjects. After which 'he concluded with an earneſt Petition for her Majeſties Reſolute, De-'termination and Anſwer, for a preſent and ſpeedy direction, by Pro-'clamation, and otherwiſe alſo; according to the form preſcribed by 'the *Statute*.

Here follows the Subſtance of a Second Speech made by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons at the ſame time, by the direction of the whole Houſe.

THat if her Majeſty ſhould be ſafe without taking away the Life of the Scottiſh Queen, *the ſame were moſt likely, and probably to grow by one of theſe means following.*

1. *That haply ſhe might be reclaimed, and become a repenting* Convert, *acknowledging her Majeſties great mercy and favour in pardoning her hainous offences, and by her Loyalty hereafter make good the fruits of ſuch a Converſion.*

2. *Or elſe, by a new ſtrict Guard be ſo kept, as there ſhould be no fear of the like attempts hereafter.*

3. *Or, that good aſſurance might be given by Oath, Bonds or Hoſtages, as cautions for her good and Loyal behaviour for the time to come.*

4. *Or laſtly, by Baniſhment, whereby the Realm might be avoided of her Perſon, and thereby the Perils be farther removed that come to her Majeſty by her preſence among us.*

Theſe

These Considerations being duly weighed, did yet appear so light in the Judgment of all the House, that they durst not resolve that there was any security in any; no nor in all of them.

FOr, touching her Conversion, it was considered, that if either Piety or Duty could have restrained her from such heinous attempts, there was cause abundantly ministred unto her, on her Majesties behalf, when she, not only protected her against the violence of her own Subjects, who pursued her to Death by Justice, but covered her Honour, when the same (by publick Fame) was touched, and by very heinous and Capital Crimes, objected, and proved against her, by certain Commissary Deligates, assigned to examine the same, and then spared her Life, when for her former Conspiracies, and Confederacies, with the *Northern* Rebels, her Highness was with great instance, by both Houses of Parliament, in the fourteenth year of her Majesties Reign, to do like Justice upon her, as now is desired, and as her Treasonable Practises had then most justly deserved.

And whereas the Penalty of this Act (which was sufficiently notified unto her) should have deterred her from such like wicked attempts, She hath nevertheless proceeded in her former wicked Practises, as a Person altogether obdurate in Malice against her Majesty, and wholly irrecoverable: So as there was no probable hope of her Conversion, but rather great doubt and fear of her relapses, and Recidivation, forasmuch as she stood obstinately in the denial of matters most evidently proved against her, and now most justly Sentenced for them also. So that she is not entred so much as into the first part of Repentance, which is a taking notice of, and confession of her Offences, and therefore is so much the farther from the true fruits which should accompany the same.

As for a surer Guard and more strait imprisonment, it was resolved that there was no security therein, nor yet in the two other means propounded of Bonds and Hostages; forasmuch as the same means that should be practised to take her Majesties Life away (which God forbid) would aptly serve both for the delivery of her Person, and for the release of her Bonds and Hostages, that should be given for Cautions in that behalf: which being unhappily effected, and to our irreparable loss, who should free the Bonds, or detain the Hostages? Or being detained, what proportion would there be in Bonds, or Hostages, to countervail the value of so preci-

ous and ineſtimable a Jewel, as her Majeſty is to this Realm, and to us all.

But ſhe will ſolemnly Vow and take an Oath, that ſhe will not attempt any thing to the hurt of her Majeſties Perſon? She hath already ſundry times falſified her Word, her Writing, yea, and her Oaths, and holdeth it for an Article of her Religion, *That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks*, of which ſort She accounts your Majeſty to be one, and all the Profeſſors of the Goſpel alſo. And therefore we have little reaſon to truſt her in that, whereof ſhe makes ſo ſmall Conſcience.

As for *Baniſhment*, that were a ſtep (*a malo in pejus*) from one evil to a greater? A thing ſo much deſired, and thirſted after by her *Adherents*, and by ſome Princes, her *Allies*, who ſought her enlargement, chiefly for this end, to ſet her up as the head of a Party againſt her Majeſty, in times of Invaſion.

To theſe were added ſome few other Reaſons, collected out of her own Letters, and out of *Babingtons* Confeſſion, who was her Agent and Inſtrument, and a chief Conſpirator. By all which it did appear, how her own Conſcience ſuggeſted what might juſtly fall upon her, in caſe any of her intended Deſigns came to light, *viz.* that She might haply be ſhut up in a more ſtrait and cloſe Priſon, as in the *Tower of London*, if that no worſe thing befell her. And in that ſhe directed *Babington*, in caſe that he failed in the Action, he ſhould nevertheleſs proceed in the reſidue, which was, the *Death of her Majeſty*. He alſo confeſſed, that upon the aſſurance of her Majeſties Death, or the arrival of Forraign Forces, he intended to proclaim the Queen of *Scots*, and that he made no doubt of his deſired ſucceſs. And therefore her Majeſties Death being ſo earneſtly ſought after, for the advancement of this her Competitor, Her Highneſs could not remain in quiet and ſecurity, if the *Scottiſh Queen* ſhould continue her Life longer.

The

The Second Anſwer made by her Majeſty, delivered by her own mouth, to the Second Speech uttered in the names of the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of *England*.

Full grievous is the way, whoſe going on, and end, breeds cumber for the Hire of a laborious Journey.

I Have ſtriven more this day than ever I did in my Life, whether I ſhould ſpeak or uſe ſilence. If I ſpeak and not complain, I ſhall diſſemble: If I hold my peace, the labour which you have taken would be in vain. For me to make my moan, would be ſtrange and rare. For I ſuppoſe you will find few, that for their own particular, will cumber you with ſuch a care: Yet ſuch (I proteſt) hath been my greedy deſire, and hungring will, that of your conſultation there might have fallen out ſome other means to work my ſafety, joyned with your aſſurance (than that for which you are become ſuch earneſt Suiters) as, I proteſt, I muſt needs uſe complaint, though not of you, yet unto you, and of the cauſe: For that I perceive by your adviſes, Prayers, and Deſires, there falls out this Accident, that only my Injurers bane, muſt be my Lives ſecurity.

But if there live any of ſo wicked a nature, as to ſuppoſe that I prolong this time only pro forma, *to the intent that I might make a ſhew of Clemency, thereby to ſet my Praiſes to the Wyredrawers, to lengthen them the more, they do me ſo great a wrong as they can hardly recompence. Or if any Perſon there be, that*

thinks, or Imagines, that the leaſt Vain-glorious thought, hath drawn me farther herein, they do me as open injury as was ever done to any Creature, as he that is the framer of all Thoughts knows to be moſt true. Or if there be any that think, that the Lords who were made Commiſſioners, *durſt do no otherwiſe for fear of diſpleaſing me, or elſe to be ſuſpected to be of a contrary opinion, as to my ſafety, ſuch do but heap upon me injurious conceits. For either thoſe which were put in truſt by me to ſupply my place, have not performed their Duties towards me, or elſe they have ſignified to you all, that my deſire was, that every one ſhould do according to his Conſcience, and that, in the courſe of his proceedings, he ſhould enjoy both freedom of voice, and liberty of Opinion; and that what they would not openly declare, they might privately have revealed to my ſelf.*

It was of a willing mind, and great deſire I had, that ſome other means might be found out, wherein I ſhould have taken more comfort than in any other thing under the Sun. And ſince now it is reſolved, that my ſafety cannot be eſtabliſhed without the Death of a Princeſs, I have juſt cauſe to complain, that I, who in my Reign have pardoned ſo many Rebels, winked at ſo many Treaſons, and either have not produced them, or altogether ſlipt them over with ſilence, ſhould now be forced to this harſh proceeding againſt ſuch a Perſon. I have alſo during my Reign, ſeen, and heard many opprobrious Books, and Pamphlets againſt me, my Realm, and State, accuſing me to be a Tyrant (I thank them for their Alms) I believe that therein their meaning was to tell me News: And News indeed it is to me, would it were as ſtrange to hear of their Impieties, What will they not now ſay, when it ſhall be reported abroad, that, for the ſafety of her Life, a Maiden Queen would be content to ſpill the Blood even of her own Kinſwoman? I may therefore well complain, that any one ſhould judge me to be addicted unto Cruelty, whereof yet I am ſo innocent, and guiltleſs, as that I ſhould even ſtander God himſelf if I ſhould ſay that he had given me ſo vile a mind. Yea (I proteſt) I am ſo far from it, that for mine own Life I would not touch her. Neither hath my care been bent ſo much how to

pro

prolong mine own Life, as how to preſerve both, which I am heartily ſorry is made ſo hard; yea ſo impoſſible.

I am not ſo void of Judgment, as not to apprehend and ſee mine own danger: Nor yet ſo ignorant as not to know that it were in Nature a fooliſh courſe, to entertain a ſword wherewith to cut mine own Throat: Nor ſo careleſs as not to weigh and conſider that my Life is daily in great danger: But this I do conſider that many a man would put his Life in apparent hazard for the ſafety of a King; I do not ſay that I will do ſo; but I pray think that I have thought upon it.

But ſeeing ſo many have both written and ſpoken againſt me, I pray you give me leave to ſpeak ſomething in mine own defence, that before you return to your ſeveral Countries, I may let you know for what an one you have entertained ſo many troublous thoughts, wherein, as I think my ſelf infinitely beholding to you all, that are ſo careful to preſerve my Life by all means poſſible; ſo I proteſt unto you, that there is no Prince living, that ever ſhall be more mindful to requite ſo great and good deſerts. And as I perceive that you ſtill keep your old wont in a general ſeeking of the lengthning of my dayes, ſo, I am ſure that I ſhall never requite you unleſs I had as many Lives as you all: But I will for ever acknowledge it, whilſt there is any breath left in my body. For although I may not juſtifie my many faults and ſins to God, yet for my care in Governing of you, let me acquaint you with my unfeigned intents.

When I firſt took the Scepter *into my Hand, my Title to it did not make me to forget the Giver, and therefore I began my Government as it became me, by ſetling ſuch a Religion, as both I was born in, bred in, and, I truſt ſhall dye in. And yet then I was not ſo ſimple as not to know what danger and peril ſo great an alteration might procure me: How many great Princes, of a contrary Opinion would attempt all they could againſt me: And generally, what enmity I ſhould bring upon my ſelf, all which yet I regarded not, knowing that he for whoſe ſake I did it,*

both could, and would defend me therein: And for this Religions-ſake it is, that ever ſince I have been ſo dangerouſly proſecuted, and perſecuted, as that I rather marvel that I am, than muſe that I ſhould not be; if it were not Gods holy hand that continueth me beyond all mens expectation.

After this I entred into the School of Experience, ſeriouſly conſidering what is fit for a King to do: And I ſaw, that he was ſcarcely well furniſhed for Kingly Government, if he lacked Juſtice, Temperance, Magnanimity, or Judgment. *As for the two latter, I will not boaſt; my Sex doth not permit it: But for the two firſt, this I dare ſay, Among my Subjects, I never knew a difference of Perſons where Right was one: nor never, to my knowledge, preferred for favour whom I thought not fit for worth: Nor bent mine Ears to give credit to a Tale that was firſt told me. Nor was ſo raſh to corrupt my Judgment with my Cenſure; before I heard the Cauſe. I will not ſay but many Reports might happen to be brought to me, by ſuch as might hear the Caſe, yet whoſe Partiality and Intereſt might happen to marr the matter (for we Princes cannot hear all our ſelves) but this I dare boldly affirm; My* Verdict *went ever with the* Truth *according to my knowledge. As* Alcibiades *well adviſed his friend; That he ſhould not give an anſwer in weighty matters, till he had recited over the Letters of the* Greek Alphabet: *So have not I ever uſed over ſudden reſolutions, in matters which have concerned me full near. To which I think you will give your atteſtations.*

And therefore as touching your conſultations and advice, I conceive them to be Wiſe, Honeſt, and Conſcionable. So Provident and Careful for the ſafety and ſecurity of my Life and Perſon (which I wiſh may be no longer than may be for your good) that though I can never give or yield you a due recompence, yet ſhall I endeavour my ſelf to give you cauſe to think, that your care and good will is not ill beſtowed, and ſhall ſtrive to make my ſelf worthy for ſuch Subjects.

And

And now lastly for your Petition, I shall pray you for this present to content your selves with an Answer without Answer. Your Judgments I condemn not, neither do I mistake your Reasons: But I pray you to accept my thankfulness, excuse my doubtfulness, and take in good part my Answer answerless: Wherein yet I attribute not so much to mine own Judgment, but that I think many particular Persons may excell, and go before me therein, though by my Degree I go before them. Therefore if I should say, I would not do what you request of me, it might be peradventure more than I thought: And to say I will do it, might perhaps breed peril of that which you labour to preserve, being more than in your own Wisdoms and Discretions would seem convenient, Circumstances of Place and Time being duly considered.

FINIS.

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